

**A Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Arbuckle Public Utility District

Water System Number: 610001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on March 1, 2015 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: James Scheimer

Signature: 

Title: Manager

Phone Number: (530) 476- 2054

Date: April 6, 2015

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

“Good faith” efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.

Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) 95912

Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Post Office, Arbuckle P.U.D. office,

Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools Pierce high school , Arbuckle Elementary School. Alexander Apartments.

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

Other (attach a list of other methods used)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

**Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification**

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.

Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www.

Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

Requires prior DDW review and approval. Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Arbuckle Public Utility District Report Date: March 1, 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater wells blended together wells#1, #2, #3a, and #4.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source assessment was done in 2003 and 2008. The complete assessment may be viewed at DHS valley district office at 415 knollcrest dr. Redding Ca. 96002 (530)224-4800

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Second Thursday of each month at 6:00 pm at 104 5th St. Arbuckle Ca.

For more information, contact: Fabian Gomez-water operator Phone: (530)476-2054

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring

minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2012	10	2.3	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2012	10	.183	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm) well #1	2014	60		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well#2	2014	59		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	61		"	"	

Well#4	2013	62		"	"	
Hardness (ppm)Well#1	2014	227		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well#2	2014	223		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	225		"	"	
Well#4	2013	225		"	"	

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 4 – Detection of contaminants with a primary drinking water standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCL G) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)Well#1	2013	3		10	None	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronic waste.
Well#2	2014	3		"	"	
Well#3a	"	3		"	"	
Well#4	"	3		"	"	
Chromium (ppb) Well#1	2014	12		50	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, chrome plating and erosion.
Well#2	2014	8		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	8		"	"	
Well#4	2013	8		"	"	
Fluoride (ppm)Well#1	2008	0.2		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives for teeth and fertilizer runoff.
Well#2	2008	0.2		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	0.5		"	"	
Well#4	2013	0.2		"	"	
Nitrate (no3) (ppm) Well#1	2014	9.4		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and erosion from natural deposits.
Well#2	2014	9.4		"	"	
Well#3a	2014	10		"	"	
Well#4	2014	10.3		"	"	
Barium (ppb) Well#1	2014	249		1000	None	Natural occurring
Well#2	2014	343		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	324		"	"	
Well#4	2013	341		"	"	
TDS. (ppm) Well #1	2014	380		500	None	Natural occurring
Well#2	2014	370		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	350		"	"	
Well#4	2013	390		"	"	
Chloride (ppm) Well#1	2014	99		600	None	Natural occurring
Well#2	2014	104		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	88		"	"	
Well#4	2013	88		"	"	
Sulfate (ppm) Well#1	2014	12.7		600	None	Natural occurring
Well#2	2014	12		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	9.2		"	"	
Well#4	2013	15		"	"	

Gross alpha (pci/l)Well#1	2007	.4		15	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Well#2	"	2.6		"	"	
Well#3a	"	.5		"	"	
Well#4	"	1.9		"	"	
Radium 228(pci/l) Well#1	2011	0.00		2	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Well#2	"	"		"	"	
Well#3a	"	"		"	"	
Well#4	"	"		"	"	
Zinc (ppb) Well#4	2013	20		5000	None	Natural occurring
Well#2	2014	60				
Manganese (ppb) Well#4	2013	2.5		50	None	Natural occurring
Selenium (ppb) Well#1	2014	3		50	None	Natural occurring
Well#2	2014	2				
Well#4	2013	2				
Iron (ppb) Well#2	2014	80		300	None	Natural occurring
Well#1	2014	50		"	"	
Well#3a	2014	60				
Lead (ppb)Well#3a	2008	0.4		50	None	Natural occurring
Well#2	2014	0.8		"	"	
Well#4	2010	0.7				
Mercury (ppb)Well#1	2014	.02		2	None	Natural occurring
Vanadium (ppb)well#1	2014	7				
Well#2	2008	7		None	None	
Well#3a	2008	7		"	"	
Well#4	2010	7		"	"	
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected		MCL	PHG (MCL G)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lab turbidity (ppm)						
Well#3a	2008	0.2		5	None	Cloudiness of water
Well#4	2010	0.2		"	"	
Boron (ppb)Well#1	2014	700		None	None	Natural occurring
Well#2	2014	700		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	600		"	"	
Well#4	2010	700		"	"	
Calcium(ppm)well#1	2014	35		None	None	Alkaline group, Natural occurring
Well#2	2014	30		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	30		"	"	
Well#4	2013	31		"	"	
Magnesium (ppm)Well#1	2014	34		None	None	Natural occurring
Well#2	2014	36		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	36		"	"	
Well#4	2013	36		"	"	

[Type text]

Potassium (ppm)well#1	2014	1				
Well#2	2014	1		None	None	Natural occurring
Well#3a	2008	1			"	
Well#4	2010	1				
Bicarbonate(ppm)Well#1	2014	200		None	None	
Well#2	2014	240		"	"	An acid carbonate
Well#3a	2008	250		"	"	
Well#4	2010	240		"	"	
PH (units)Well#1	2014	8.4		None	None	Hydrogen-ion activity of the water
Well#2	2014	8.4		"	"	
Well#3a	2008	8		"	"	
Well#4	2013	7.8		"	"	
Chromium Hexavalent	2014			mcl-10	None	Natural occurring.
Well#1	"	8.2				
Well#2	"	8.6				
Well#3a	"	8.3				
Well#4	"	8.4				
Total Trihalomethanes	2014	4.1		mcl-80	None	Natural occurring.

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional information : Our groundwater is treated with chlorine to prevent bacterial contamination.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

[Type text]

None				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				